

The New York *Tribune* quotes a Kansas man on one result of prohibition in his State as follows: "The fact that many people in prohibition States are using antipyrine as a substitute for alcohol shows how hard it is to make people sober by Act of Legislature. Kansas druggists sell an immense quantity of quinine, as well as bottles of bitters and tonics by the thousand, and prohibition seems only to succeed in compelling people to change their favourite drink. It is difficult to imagine anyone eating quinine or drinking it in solution for enjoyment or from taste, but the habit is a very common one in almost every large city; and now antipyrine is being taken to in the same way. No one can take large doses of quinine with impunity very often, and anyone who indulges in the antipyrine habit is laying up for himself a stock of suffering and debility which will make life a burden to him."

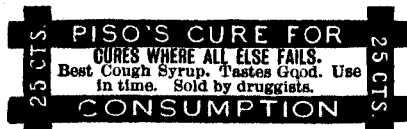
LIFE-SHORTENING OCCUPATIONS.—One of the curious features of modern life is the extent to which the most hazardous trades are overrun by applicants for work. The electric light companies never find any difficulty in obtaining all the linemen they need, notwithstanding the fact that the dangers of that kind of business have been demonstrated times without number. The men who work in factories where wall paper is made frequently joke one another over the tradition that a man's life, in this trade, is shortened ten years. A similar belief is prevalent in factories where leather papers are made, and among men who have to handle them, and whose lungs are said to become impeded by inhaling the dust arising from such papers. In certain other factories, where brass ornaments and fittings are made, the air is laden with very fine brazen particles, which are, when inhaled, especially irritating to the lungs. But one of the most singular advertised calls for *employés* that was ever printed appeared recently in a Connecticut newspaper, signed by a firm engaged in the business of building towers. It called for applicants only among those who are young, strong and courageous, and closed by saying: "We warn all seekers for this job that it is of the most dangerous nature, and that few men continue in it more than a few years. In fact it is almost certain death to the workman who follows this occupation."—*Journal of the American Medical Association.*

"August Flower"

For two years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said stomach was about worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food for a time at least. I was so weak that I could not work. Finally on the recommendation of a friend who had used your preparations

A worn-out Stomach. with beneficial results, I procured a bottle of August Flower, and commenced using it. It seemed to do me good at once. I gained in strength and flesh rapidly; my appetite became good, and I suffered no bad effects from what I ate. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has entirely cured me of Dyspepsia in its worst form. JAMES E. DEDRICK, Saugerties, New York.

W. B. Utsey, St. George's, S. C., writes: I have used your August Flower for Dyspepsia and find it an excellent remedy.



Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW IN CANADA.

On Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 12th, 13th and 14th, will be held in this city the Second Annual Convention of the above Brotherhood. As the Constitution and objects of the Order may be unknown to some of our readers and others unfamiliar with it, a few explanatory words will not be out of place. The Brotherhood in general, of which the Canadian Branch is a part, is an organization for young men in the Anglican Church. It came into being some eight or nine years ago; born of the idea of a few young men of Chicago, their object being to provide an organized means of work for the spread of Christ's kingdom among young men.

The platform is beautiful in its simplicity, there being but two chief planks in it. First, to pray every day for the above avowed object. Second, to work for it by a weekly effort to bring fellow men to the Church and to Christ. From that small beginning under God's blessing has grown a band of earnest men scattered in the United States from the extreme east and south to the extreme west and north, and in Canada from Halifax to Winnipeg, numbering between nine and ten thousand workers.

It has been endorsed and heartily welcomed by the Bishops of the American Church and nearly all the Canadian Bishops. A late Convention of the American Brotherhood held at St. Louis was recognized by foremost Churchmen as the event of the church year. There busy men of all classes, clergy and bankers, mechanics and lawyers, clasped hands in brotherly fellowship, and stood shoulder to shoulder on the platform to tell of and discuss methods for work in the Master's name. The Order in Canada, organized some three years ago, numbering nearly 600 men, is resolved to make their conventions just as great an annual event in our country as was the American. They have secured for the coming convention the services of the great American Brotherhood speakers, and one of the leading Bishops of the U.S., as well as our own leading divines and laymen. They have chosen topics round which throb the difficulties of to-day's life. They are leaving no stone unturned to make all who come as delegates welcome. All they ask of the public in general is to take an interest in their meetings and to come to all if possible.

The full programme of these meetings will include grand public services on the Friday and Sunday night at St. James Cathedral, Sunday afternoon services at St. Luke's, St. Margarets, St. Mathews and St. Marks, with addresses, both lay and clerical, and a monster mass meeting in Association Hall on the Saturday evening, when "Christianity and Humanity" will be dealt with in a masterly manner by Canon DuMoulin, Mr. Jas. L. Houghteling, President of the American Brotherhood, and Mr. G. Harry Davis, a prominent Philadelphia lawyer.

If we take any moderately large insect, say a wasp or a hornet, we can see, even with the naked eye, that a series of small spot-like marks run along the side of the body. These apparent spots, which are eighteen or twenty in number, are, in fact, the apertures through which air is admitted into the system, and are generally formed in such a manner that no extraneous matter can by any possibility find entrance. Sometimes they are furnished with a pair of horny caps, which can be opened and closed at the will of the insect; in other cases they are densely fringed with stiff, interlacing bristles forming a filter, which allows air, and air alone, to pass; but the apparatus, of whatever character it may be, is so wonderfully perfect in its action that it has been found impossible to injure the body of a dead insect with even so subtle a medium as spirits of wine, although the subject was first immersed in the fluid, and then placed beneath the receiver of an air-pump. The apertures in question communicate with two large breathing tubes, which extend through the entire length of the body. From these main tubes are given off innumerable branches, which run in all directions, and continually divide and sub-divide until a wonderfully intricate network is formed, pervading every part of the structure and penetrating even to the antennae.—*Lutheran Observer.*

A WRITER in the *Seattle Post* says: "In the forests of Washington and British Columbia I have frequently seen trees dripping copiously during clear, bright days when no dew was visible elsewhere. The dripping was so profuse that the ground underneath was almost saturated. The phenomenon in this case was caused by the remarkable condensing power of the leaves of the fir, and it occurred only when the relative humidity was near the dew point. The dripping ceases after ten or eleven o'clock in the morning, but resumes at or near sunset. In 'Hakluyt's Voyages' there is an account of Hawkins' second voyage to Africa and America, written by a gentleman who sailed with Hawkins, in which it is said that in the island of Ferro there is a weeping tree that supplies all the men and beasts of the island with drink, there being no other available water supply. Further, he states that in Guinea he saw many weeping trees, but of a species different from that of Ferro."

A HUNDRED years ago the natives of the valley of Chamonix who took travellers up the mountain suffered as much as their employers from physical sensations ascribed, no doubt rightly, to the rarity of the air. They were unable to walk more than a few paces without halting. Last autumn, says the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, travellers who walked in early morning from the hut under the Bosses (14,000 feet) to the top (15,780 feet) had the company of five Chamoniards. They went up at a fair pace without resting. Arrived on the top, without a moment's pause, the men took their spades and shovels and began digging. They asserted that they did only about a third less work in the day than in the valley; and that they suffered no inconvenience from a prolonged stay in the Bosses hut; slept well, and ate largely. Their work was to excavate a tunnel in the summit ridge about thirty feet below the top. The object of this tunnel was to reach rock, in which a shelter cave might be excavated. No rock had been found up to September 11. The whole summit-ridge seemed to consist of compact opaque snow of exquisite purity. The rocks, a short distance from the top on the Italian side, were not considered available by the Frenchmen who were desirous of erecting the shelter. It was proposed, as no rock had been reached under the top, to carry there a wooden framework, in shape and size not unlike a bathing-machine, and fix it in the mouth of the gallery, in the hope that it might be dug out next summer and serve as a refuge for such scientific observers as might not be satisfied with the commodious hut near the Bosses.—*Science.*

No other preparation combines the positive economy, the peculiar merit and the medicinal power of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

In shoemaker's measure three sizes make an inch. Esterbrook's pens are made in all shapes and sizes to suit every writer.

PREVENTION IS BETTER than cure, and those who are subject to rheumatism can prevent attacks by keeping the blood pure and free from the acid which causes the disease. For this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla is used by thousands with great success. It is the best blood purifier.

CONSTIPATION is caused by loss of the peristaltic action of the bowels. Hood's Pills restore this action and invigorate the liver.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Dear Sirs,—I took a severe cold in February last which settled in my back and kidneys, causing excruciating pain. After being without sleep four nights through intense suffering, I tried your MINARD'S LINIMENT. After the first application I was so much relieved that I fell into a deep sleep and complete recovery shortly followed.

Lawrencetown.

JOHN S. McLEOD.

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OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL. If you have Weak Lungs—Use it. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per bottle.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

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Despairing Condition of Mrs. Parham

Nervous Dyspepsia Sick Headache, Intense Agony.

"Four or five years ago I was suffering terribly from what the physicians called nervous dyspepsia. It was with great difficulty that I could keep anything on my stomach. I had doctored for three or four years but the medicines did me no good and I grew slowly but steadily worse. Sometimes I would have sick headache lasting as long as three days and nights, which caused me such agony that it seemed as if I had

Rather Die Than Live.

I was told to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had no faith, but as I was suffering terribly was willing to try anything. I was in such a condition that it seemed to me I must either have help or die. After I had taken the first bottle I felt certain that Hood's Sarsaparilla was helping me; after finishing the third bottle I was ever so much better; could eat things which I had not before for years. I continued until I had taken six bottles, when I felt

Like a Different Person

I am not troubled with those terrible headaches and my stomach is all right. Only those who have suffered as I did can understand my gratitude to Hood's Sarsaparilla for the change it has wrought. Since then have taken a bottle or two of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Every spring. I can not say enough in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla and the good it has done for me." MARCIA E. PARHAM.

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